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APPLICATION NO.		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,189	10/632,189 07/30/2003		Nathaniel McIntosh	200311156-1	3955
22879	7590 07/03/2006			EXAMINER	
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY				WOOD, WILLIAM H	
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				2193	
•	•			DATE MAILED: 07/03/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Paper No(s)/Mail Date _

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____

6) Other:

Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-22 are pending and have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 8 comprises of a compiler and a linker, which are reasonably interpreted as software. The claim does not recite any structure or functionality of a "computer system" (found in line 1 of the claim). Therefore, the claim is non-statutory as being only software.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claims 1, 6-9, 14-16 and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Yui** (USPN 6,134,708).

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Claim 1

Yui disclosed a method for automatically reordering variables, the method comprising:

as a part of compilation,

identifying a set of variables that are candidates for reordering, wherein the candidate variables are associated with one or more source code files that are being compiled (figure 1, element 20; column 5, lines 5-21; "The in-task variable processing means sets the group information"); collecting data for determining a potential layout for the candidate variables (column 5, lines 22-27; symbol table passes information); as a part of linking,

determining the potential layout based, at least in part, on the data (column 5, lines 28-31); and

reordering the variables based, at least in part, on the potential layout (column 5, lines 31-35; groups variables).

Claim 6

Yui disclosed the method of claim 1, wherein the data is stored in one or more object files associated with the one or more source code files (figure 1, elements 10 and 40), and wherein the method further comprises:

transmitting the data to a linker by transmitting the object files to the linker (figure 1, elements 20, 40 and 50).

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Claim 7

Yui disclosed the method of claim 1, wherein:

the method further comprises, summarizing, during linkage, the data associated with the one or more source code files (column 5, lines 34-37; allocation based on the symbol table data); and

the step of determining further comprises, determining the potential layout, at least in part, based on the summarized data (column 5, lines 37-42; generation based off of the allocation).

Claim 8

The limitations of system claim 8 correspond to the limitations of method claim 1 and as such are rejected accordingly.

Claims 9 and 14-15

The limitations of system claims 9 and 14-15 correspond to the limitations of method claim 1 and as such are rejected accordingly.

<u>Claims 16 and 21-22</u>

The limitations of claims 16 and 21-22 correspond to the limitations of method claim 1 and as such are rejected accordingly.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 2-5, 10-13 and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Yui** (USPN 6,134,708) in view of **Caldwell** (USPN 5,940,621).

Claim 2

Yui did not explicitly state the method of claim 1, wherein determining the potential layout further comprises: selecting the next variable to associate with a virtual cache line based on more than one variable already associated with the virtual cache line; and indicating that the selected variable is the next variable associated with the potential layout. Caldwell demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to allocate variables based upon already existing variable in a cache line (column 3, lines 45-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the virtual memory allocation system of Yui with associating a variable with a cache line based upon another variable and then actually performing/indicating the association as found in Caldwell's teaching. This

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implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to reduced cache retrieves and thus improve memory access (**Caldwell**: column 3, lines 47-52; "the need to retrieve additional cache lines is greatly reduced").

Claim 3

Yui did not explicitly state the method of claim 1, wherein:

the method further comprises, partitioning the candidate variables into categories, based at least in part on the data, wherein the categories include at least one of a small read-only category, a large read-only category, a small writeable category, a large initialized writeable category, and a large uninitialized writeable category; and

the step of determining further comprises, determining the potential layout, at least in part, based on the categories of the candidate variables.

Caldwell demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to allocate variables based upon size of variables (column 5, lines 14-22) and thus categories of size (readable to at least one category including "writeable category"; further note column 5, lines 22-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the virtual memory allocation system of Yui with allocating a variable based upon size categories and then actually performing/ indicating the association as found in Caldwell's teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because

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one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to improve memory access (**Caldwell**: column 5, line 36 to column 6, line 7).

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Claim 4

Yui disclosed the method of claim 1, wherein the data includes at least one of variable access counts, variable affinities, variable alignment constraints, variable classifications, and the candidate variables. Caldwell demonstrated that it was known at the time of invention to provide data including at least one variable classifications (Caldwell: column 6, lines 11-24; note Type and Size; column 5, liens 14-22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the virtual memory allocation system of Yui with variable classifications as found in Caldwell's teaching. This implementation would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to improve memory access (Caldwell: column 5, line 36 to column 6, line 7).

<u>Claim 5</u>

Yui and Caldwell disclosed the method of claim 4 as indicated above, wherein the variable classifications includes at least one of variable size, initialization class, and storage class (Caldwell: column 6, lines 11-24; note Type and Size).

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Claims 10-13

The limitations of system claims 10-13 correspond to the limitations of method claim 1 and as such are rejected accordingly.

Claims 17-20

The limitations of claims 17-20 correspond to the limitations of method claim 1 and as such are rejected accordingly.

Correspondence Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William H. Wood whose telephone number is (571)-272-3736. The examiner can normally be reached 9:00am - 5:30pm Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kakali Chaki can be reached on (571)-272-3719. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (571)273-8300 for regular communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained form either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR systems, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. For questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

William H. Wood Patent Examiner AU 2193 June 26, 2006